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(3) West Strand

All communications should be addressed to FRANK

M. WHITE, 430 obtand, W. C. Subscription by Mail-Post-paid,

DAILT, Per Nonth BURDAY, Per Year ...

Let Mr. Pullman Deny This. The story is current that all of the ex-

penses of Gen. Harrison's thirty days' journey in the celebrated Presidential train were paid out of the pocket of Mr. GEORGE M. PULLMAN of Chicago. No evidence that we have seen is offered

in support of this extraordinary statement. should Mr. PULLMAN invest a sum of money almost equal to the President's salary for a whole year in an expedition of this sort? What has he to gain? His cars do not need the advertisement. He has not been credited, so far as we are aware, with the ambition to be the next Postmister-General of the United States.

Since the affair of the Cape May cottage the President's sensitiveness to accusations of deadheadism has been well known. If this last story is false, it is about as cruel as any that could be devised for the purpose of annoying him.

By his unassuming demeanor and excellent oratory during the recent trip Gen. HARRISON has won the esteem of many citisens who are politically opposed to him. It may be called an electioneering journey, but that is a perfectly legitimate enterprise. If it was not an eleemosynary trip, if the President paid his own way as he travelled, there is not a blot or a stain upon the record of the past month's pleasure. Nevertheless, as long as the PULLMAN story circulates, it will give an opportunity for indecent and undignified remarks like that which we

find in the Savannah News.
"Mr. Harrison," says that newspaper, "is a man who is willing to indulge himself in almost any expensive luxury provided there is some one else handy who is willing to foot the bills." And in still more insulting language the News continues: "Admirers of his duck-legged Excellency who have anything they wish to chuck into his gift receiver will please step forward at orice and avoid the rush."

For the credit of the country such comment nught to be stopped. It can be stopped short by an authoritative contradiction of the report that for the sake of a free ride around the great circle the President put himself under heavy bonds of obligation to Mr. PULLMAN of Chicago.

Everybody understands that Gen. HARRIson cannot with propriety or dignity take the stand to deny the charge. There is no reason, however, why Mr. GEORGE M. PULL-MAN's lips should be sealed. The extraordinary accusation bears almost as heavily, under the circumstances, upon him as upon

his alleged beneficiary.

If Mr. Pullman nails the story as a maclous lie, he wi'l render the President a service vastly greater than he could render by investing thirty or forty thousand dollars in the second-term enterprise.

The Partition of Florida.

Does West Florida want to cut loose from the rest of the Peninsular State, and join Alabama? The assumption that it does is the bas's of a resolution just introduced into the Florida Senate for taking steps preliminary to such a change, the portion of the State to be ceded being that which lies west of the Appalachicols.

The term West Florida is probably less familiar to people in general now than in days gone by. When the Spaniards, in 1763, under the treaty of Paris, swapped Florida for Cuba, which England had conquered not long before, the territory was formally divided into East and West Florida by the line of the Appalachicola. Twenty years afterward. Florida was caded back to Spain and its western boundary, till then disputed was defined. Another twenty years passed and the United States acquired Louisian and insisted that this included everything east to the Perdido, now the western boundary of the State of Florida. After the second war with England, affairs in West Florida, what with outlaws and Indians, became chaotic: but the final result was the pur chase from Spain of "the Floridas," as they were often called, in the year 1819, with final ssion in 1821.

In those days the distinction between West Fiorida and East Fiorida was well marked. The reason alleged for the present movement, bowever, is that the business interests of West Florida are identical with those of Alabama and not particularly related to those of the rest of the State.

We should say that the chances at present are against the project. Year before last a pular meeting held to forward the proposition was a dead failure. Even were West Florida more disposed now to make the experiment, the State as a whole would have to be heard on the question.

Next Thursday at Detroit.

The Presbyterian General Assembly will meet at Detroit next Thursday to engage in a discussion which will command the attention of every Christian believer, whether he be Catholic or Protestant, and which will have not less interest for the great and increasing number of serious minds that reject the theological solution of the awful problems of time and eternity.

Never before was the popular thought so nuch occupied with the fundamental questions of theology. At past periods of widespread religious controversy, at the time of the Reformation, for instance, the subject of ssion was the authority of the Church opposed to the authority of the Scriptures alone. It did not concern the existence of a supernatural basis the faith of Christianity. That taken for granted by both parties and questioned by neither. Now the real issue is as to whether faith has any positive foundation in Divine revelation; whether cology is merely human speculation, or is the only perfect and complete science, with the absolute knowledge of the Almighty Himself as its infallible and indisputable

A few years ago it seemed impossible that this question should ever be raised by the Presbyterians. Of all the Protestant familles they were the most conservative in their orthodoxy. They accepted as the standard of their faith the Westminster Confession, which is the most precise and logical statement of orthodox Protestant etrine as to the fundamental questions of theology that fits ever been formulated. It is by the study of peoples wherein is in substantial agreement with the Thirty-nine Articles of the Episcopal Church and with the faith of Esptists, Methodists, and cost for consolution, if they stand in need of Congregationalists, except as to matters of

metaphysical deductions from the doctrine of the Divine Soverelgnty. Its basis is the assumption that the Bible is the inspired and revealed Word of Gop, the only source of absolute religious truth, perfect and in-fallible; and that belief is the basis of all Protestant faith, the very essence of Protes-

The first blow delivered at the Westminster Confession came from Presbyte-rians whose reason and whose sentiment of justice were shocked by the merciless logic of its dectrine of election, a doctrine which is essential to the consistency of the whole structure. This feeling found expression in overtures to the General Assembly three or four years ago; but the Presbyteries from which they came were so few in num-ber and so uninfluential that they were passed by without serious consideration The next year they were more numerous; and finally the demand became so loud and persistent that the question of the revision of the creed was referred for decision to the

Presbyteries as a whole.

Then it was made manifest that a majority of the Presbyterians were professing to believe what in their hearts they denied and rejected with horror. Formerly every Presbyterian child had been instructed and drilled in the Catechism based on the Westminster Confession; but that practice had long fallen into disuse, and the ignorance as to the precise doctrines of the Confession was general and profound. Even Elder HENRY DAY, a seasoned Presbyterian high in the councils of the communion, declared his amazement when, under the impulse of the revision movement, he informed himself as to the faith which he had professed so long. He was a typical Presbyterian in that respect: and therefore, once started, the revolt against the Westminster Conlession became portentous.

Accordingly, the last General Assembly appointed a committee to recommend a scheme of revision which will be reported at the coming meeting at Detroit. It is understood that the changes it will suggest are merely modifications of the terms in which the doctrine of election is expressed, and do not affect its integrity. If the committee had ventured to satisfy any Presbyterian demand for the excision of the doctrine altogether, they would have knocked away the foundation of the whole Confession at the dictate of human reason. If one doctrine is to be rejected simply because it offends human sentiment, every other dogma and doctrine must be subject to the

same test. Hence the revision movement itself expressed the opposition of reason to faith and dogma. On the principles underlying it, Dr. BRIGGS is free to test by reason the doctrines and statements of fact in the Scriptures. He can reject whatever in them seems to him unreasonable, though by so doing he destroys the corner stone of all

Protestant theology. The coming meeting of the General Assembly, therefore, will be of profound interest to all Protestants and Catholics, and to all unbelievers also.

Not Finished.

The failure of Admiral GHERARDI'S mission to secure the Mole St. Nicolas for a coaling station must not be assumed to be the end of that project. One of Hayti's revolutions may at any time bring to the top a Government that will be glad to cede to the United States all that now is refused. Still, the immediate effect of the present rebuff may lead our Government to look elsewhere. A naval, coaling, and repair station somewhere in Gulf or Caribbean waters is a thing of importance, and with the completion of the Nicaragus Canal this

Importance will decidedly increase. At the other end of the island of Hayti, in the republic of San Domingo, is a harbor whose possession for a naval and coaling station was desired and aimed at long before the negotiations for the Mole St. Nicolas. In extent, sheltered anchorage, and convenience, the capacious Bay of Samana is quite satisfactory. If the Mole St. Nicolas is very ward Pass, Samana Bay is also valuable as lying on the Mona Pass, the route traversed by merchant vessels to South America be-

tween San Domingo and Porto Rico. It has been said, and probably with truth that the old negotiations with Sau Domingo left it possible for our Government to acquire at any time rights of occupation in Samana Bay: Of course, however, a project once formally rejected and now revived after the lapse of so many years would require fresh negotiations with the Dominican Government. Whether it would be desirable to revive this plan or to look elsewhere in the Caribbean admits of discussion: but should Hayti find the United States transferring to the neighboring republic the advantages o a naval station it might begin to see the Mole St. Nicoles affair in its true light.

A Hartford Philosopher on Obesity.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Hartford Courant, publishes a tender-hearted editorial article upon "The Disadvantages of Ober ty." "Personal superabundance of flesh, says the Connecticut philosopher, "is to b amented. History and science alike testify to this. Scholars now tell us that HAMLET was fat and scant of breath, hence his strange indecision in the righteous act of lesting the life out of his uncle, the dastard king. That is to say, a man thus handicapped is robbed of the energy and quickness necessary to prompt and vigorous ac-tion. Science says, indeed, that fatness is a disease, nothing more or less; in thioness there is strength."

The fat man has the misfortune to make a comical impryssion upon his fellow men. Furthermore. one of the most exasperating features of the situation is that he who is iat loses right along through life that most precious of human comforts, sympathy." Is it true, as the Hartford student of obesity remarks, that "certain ludicrousness is at tached to the fat man, the deep philosophical reason for which ludicrous effect doubtless to be found in the perception of the disproportion manifest in the obese one" There is nothing in the pature of things to justify the association of the comical with the idea of personal plethora of tissue. Why should there be anything more laughable in the spectacle of an excessively obese person than in that of an excessively thin person Why should exiguity be, or at least seem more dignified and desirable than pingul-tude? It is matter of ordinary observation that the thin are as anxious to be fat as the fat to be thin. A pleasing plumpuess and no an overplus of contents may be the golder mean to be desired, but this is a matter of taste, and not alone the taste of individuals but that of nations differs in this regard. There are races which would regard the Venue of Milo as imperfect and misshapen and find the perfection of Teminine beauty

in the possession of not less than three hun-

justified in asserting that sympathy is denied to them. A man "of big girth and short wind, when he is in violent motion," says he of Hartford, "provokes the laughter of both gods and men. Go to a fat men's foot race if you doubt it." But even in the laughter so provoked there is a sympathetic element. gazer fears even in the midst of his laughter lest in the violence of the unusua exercise the unathistic athlete should suffer some sudden lesion. The really thoughtful spectator, however, cannot fall to regret that fat men have not more generally mas-tered and applied the distinction formulated by Herr LESSING between the proper spheres of sculpture and painting. Violent motion comes not the obese. A fat man trying to catch a train or a ferryboat is not living in accordance with his constitution and bylaws. Extreme haste and exertion are unhealthful for him, and, moreover, they expose him to the flouts of the rest of the world. Tranquillity, gentle and easy motion, and an avoidance of struggle befit the man of weight. It is his own fault if he excites

the risibilities of the unsympathetic. Mere comfortable fatness, unaccompanied with disability or degeneration of any kind, is not deplorable. Many and perhaps most fat men enjoy themselves perfectly in most respects, take the gifts the gods provide, recognize the fact that nature has chosen them to be speciators and not players at a ball game, cultivate a happy frame of mind, and are good to themselves and their friends. Good nature thrives in these men, and they are able to sleep of nights. There is a popular disposition to believe that brains are less likely to be lodged in intness than in leanness; and thought is supposed to bant the thinker. But the Hon. THOMAS BRACK-ETT REED is as well fitted in the matter of intellectuals as Mr. EVARTS.

Breach of Promise by Husbands.

The case of CAMMERER against MULLER. just decided by the General Term of the Supreme Court in this city, lays down a highly salutary rule as to the liability of married men who engage themselves to marry innocent girls who are unaware of the true status of their lovers and suppose them to be single.

On this subject Presiding Justice VAN BRUNT speaks emphat!cally:

"It cannot be that where a man induces a woman to enier into a promise of marriage, she knowing of no disability, she cannot recover damages for the breach of such contract if it turns out that he is incapable of fulfilling it. It would be giving a premium to a villain to enter into a contract of this kind, and, if you please, consummate it, and then when called to respond, claim that he cannot be held because he never could have led the contract."

The fact is that the action for breach of promise of marriage is in reality a suit to punish the defendant for treating a woman wrongfully rather than simply to recompense the plaintiff for the loss which she has sustained because he has failed or refused to keep his agreement. That such is the true character of the action is well illustrated by this very case. The defendant had a wife living at the time he promised to marry the plaintiff. He was incapable. therefore, of carrying out the contract. If he had gone through the form of the marriage ceremony with the plain-tiff and entered into marital relations with her, he would have injured her far more than he has done, and would have committed bigamy himself. He has been cast in damages, not because he did not do this, but because he deceived the plaintiff in representing that he legally could and that he would marry her, when he well knew that it was impossible for him to do so; and who will say that this sort of deception ought to go unpunished?

From time to time we hear vigorous demands for a change in the law, so as to abolish suits for breach of promise of marriage; but we are convinced that this form of action is in many instances too useful to be done away with.

Got Enough.

The remark subjilined is from the editorial columns of the Buffalo Courier: "Mr. CLEVELAND has had all the bonors that any man

The pext remark quoted is from the editorial columns of the Brooklyn Eagle:

"When it gets to the point of asserting that GROVER CLEVELAND, or any other man, is greater or better than the party which politically created him, a danger mark is neared, for the Democracy are quite capable of a re-vulsion from superfluous or professional excellence, just as the Greeks ifred of hearing Assympas called the

ust. The liability of such a revulsion is not slight." Many expressions of a similar opinion night be added from the Democratic press The point of interest is not so much the assertion of the fact that the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND has had enough, as the evidence presented that so many of his ancient worshippers have got enough, too.

It is taken for granted that although the Hen. HENRY W. BLAIR of New Hampshire capnot be useful to the present Administration as Minister to China. Gen. Hannson is morally ind to provide him with some office which yields a salary. There is quite a general demand, also, that the salaried office bestowed upon Mr. Blark shall be one which requires ils absence from the United States.

"The Billion Congress" received its title from We were not aware of that. If the date veriflee the claim, we shall be glad to acknowledg the priority of our esteemed contemporary.

It is not surprising that Britons who are potting money into Africa feel out of sorts with Lord Saltsbury for handing over to Portugal a large slice of territory north of the Zambesi River. To be sure, the region thus transferred, west of the Shire River, is very little known and is propably not a glittering prize, but this surrender of British claims de-feas the ambition of the South Africa Comrany to control a great territory north of the Zambesi.

The Discovery of the Billion. From the Wathington Past. The Milion-Dollar Congress ory is good enough for Grover Cleveland. He has evidently taken Tax Sur's

From the Syracuse Standard. Mr. Cleveland seems to have taken a Sur to Buffalo with him. He speaks of "a Billion Dollar Congress"

Probably Mr. Cleveland didn't realize that he was berrowing a happy expression from his dearest for Tax Son, when he spoke of the Billion Congress. The Story of a Great Meputation

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

R. B. Hayes, who can distribute a bushel of chicken feed among one hundred hens and four recetars with the result of giving more universal satisfaction than any other man in the United States, is now selling thirteen agents the dozen in Ohio. Greatness, like water, always finds its level.

In Beauty's Satchel. Two cranges, a speci of thread, Three handkerchiefs, a box of candy; Two les ers, sexed to be reread; button hook, to have it handy: A novel she ought not to see. Some hooks and eyes, her tiny purse; Her Casar, that to morrow she Two nickels glass by tutti-frutti. Two nickels steed by futth finit.

A resolved which a paper wraps:

A tract to teach her moral duty.

Another, which her fortune maps;

With this array, and more books.

Was her small handbag everjadge,

And, cell, for mora, and more the sighed.

Ente binshing, charming high-school maid THE STATUS OF THE ITATA.

Could Our Government Be Linble for Damages Resulting from her Escape ! Washington, May 16.—Much of the alterea-tion that has arisen about the Chilian vessel which slipped away so uncerementorsly from San Diego harbor, where she was under arrest, is due to overlooking two things. One is the difference between American and foreign ownership of a vessel, and the other is the difference between exporting arms and am-munition or anything else that is liable to selsure as contraband of war, and the fitting out of an armed expedition in our ports against a nation with which our own is at peace.

It is this difference that destroys the parallel set up between the Alabama and the Itata. So far as our country was concerned, the Alabama was a British ship, built expressly as a cruiser to prey upon American commerce. She was the product of a British dockyard, and was there manned and made ready for attacking the United States. The fact that she received her battery, ammunition, stores, and coal from the bark Agrippins of London at the Great Britain to selze her, as she might easily have done not only before she sailed from Liverpool, but on several subsequent ccca-sions when she entered British waters in the West Indies and in South Africa.

The coincidence that with the Itata and the

Robert and Minnie there was a transfer of guns and ammunition at a rendezvous agreed upon, as in the case of the Alabama and Agrippina, has led to the hasty inforence that our country would be liable to Chili for dam-ages done through the Itata's escape, as England was made liable to the United States for the Alabams. But to create the parallel, the Itata would have to be a ship-of-war built at Ban Diego for the Chilian insurgent service. and going out to receive a battery which the Robert and Minnie had procured for her at fan Francisco. Prof. Soley, now As-sistant Secretary of the Navy, once declared

sistant Secretary of the Navy, once declared that even the Alabama and the other Anglo-Confederate cruisers, so far from being pirates, could not even to called privaters. The essence of a privateer lies in its private ownership; its officers are persons in private employment, and the authority under which it acts is a letter of marque. To call the cruisers pirates is merely ton ake use of invective." It does not appear that the arms and ammuninition of the Robert and Binnie were for arming the Itata, but they seem to have been for transportation to Chili, to be used there. The Government emidored due difference in regard to the Itata, since he was selzed promptly after the Chilian Minister called aftention to her asspected connivance with the Robert and Minnie.

The difference between exporting arms and ammunition to a foreign country and building or fitting up a vessel as a war ship in one of our ports is clearly defined. In the former case articles of commerce are sent out at the ri-k of our purer in the latter our own neutrality laws are violated. These laws naticularly monifon that if a vossel is manifestly built or intended for a war ship it must not be allowed to use our joins as the base of a hostile expedition. In the case of the Mary N. Hogan the complaint declared that she had been fitted out and armsel in this country to ware war in behalf of the Hayrian insurgents. That is quite a different thing from the lints's leng fitted out in a Chillan port and calling at San Diego for provisions. Bo far as can be seen she was to be used as a transport for carrying to Chill a cargo of arms and ammunition, which for some reason the Robert and Minnie was to carry only part way. She would be a pirate if she committed depredations on the high seas without lawful nutherity or legal excuss.

What is more. Chili could not have held our Government responsible had in new pursued the high seas. One of our own vessels excusing might demand such a pursuit of other offeners, if already be nearly the country of the cargo c

detention and arrying off a United States officer. It further holes, apparently, that in pursuing the offender upon the high seas it prosecutes a jurisdiction already begun in list own
waters, and that in resorting to this common
ground of all-oversize nations for the purpose
it in ones the righ's of none. Whatever the
legality of this theory, if it be said that this action is practically aiding with the Chiliau Government against the insurgents it could reply
that the offence came from the latter. At all
events, its pursuit is for its own purposes, and
not because a failure to undertake it would be
a ground for a demand of Indemnity.

THE FELINE MOTOR.

The Marvellous Investion of a Western Genius, and Its Mode of Operation. STOUGHTON, Dane county, Wis., May 16 .new feline motor, is a tall, pale-faced man with a three-story, bay window forehead everhanging a pair of deep-set, sky-blue eyes, set on each side of a large, thin, booked nose,

He is not a beauty: but he is a genius. His feline motor, which at present is creating such a sensation in scientific circles in Stoughton, is a marrellous machine, unique in appearance and wonderful in operation. It may be described as a curious combination of large and small fly-wheels, great halancewheels, bright steel role, and an almost innumerable number of colls of copper wire, all joined to a brightly-polished cylinder of brass, he end of which projects into a wire cage filled with ordinary ca.s. Its operation is very dmple, but surprising in its results. A sligh pull on a small nickel-plated lever starts the machine. Then like lightning from out the end of the orlinder projecting into the cage there shoots a long steel arm and hand, grabbing one of the cats by the name of the neck and ranking it into the crimder, where it disappears with a yawl of more than feline terror. In a moment the fly-wheels, the great bilance-wheels and all of the complicated machinery begins to move, at first slowly, but soon with startling rapidity. At the proper moment, which is indicated by a small clocklike attachment the operator pulls another lever, when from out of the other end of the cylinder, with bair and tail erect, scintillating eyes, and a caterwaul dislocating to one's apinal column, the cat is projected into a tub of end, water prepared for its reception.

This operation, surprising as it may seem, extracts from the cat electricity equivalent to the power represented by ten horses, working for one hour, and this jower can be stored in the cylinder until needed. As a cat can be run incough the motor every three minutes and all the accumulating electricity is stored, the power of the machine is practically limitiess. The same cut can be used once every ten hours without in the least impairing its health and general usefulness. bulance-wheels, and all of the complicated

The same cat can be used once every ten hours without in the least impairing its health and general usefulness.

The Professor is jubilant over the success of his invention. He is satisfied that he has overcome every difficulty, and intends soon to put the machines upon the market. In speaking of the origin of the invention and the probable results of its use, he says:

"I have long believed that the cat is nature's Leyden iar, charged with an enbrmous amount of electricity, but in such a manner as to require a peculiar process to extract it. This process it has been my good fortune to discover. The discovery will be of incalculable benefit to mankind. If will revolutionize the mechanical world and be felt in every department of life. By its means every family, no marter how poor, can have its home-brilliantly lighted with electricity at a less cost than to have it poorly lighted with kornean. By simply running the new practically useless house at through the machine twice sach day a sufficient amount of electricity can be encopedered to illuminate brilliantly any medium-sized house. Think how advantageous it would be to a large city. Take New York, for example. Carcululy compiled statistics show that there are at present within the city limits about \$9.98.34 cats. This represents very heariy a 20,000 continuous horse power, or enough to light the entire city and furnishall the motive power needed to do its work. The feline motor will do sway with steam. Ten years from a wy, I westure to say, there will so the a steam engine in active operation in the United States."

SOME NOTABLE RETIREMENTS.

A Group of Army and Navy Officers Who Are About to Go Upon the Shelf, WASHINGTON, May 17.-This week three prominent officers will be withdrawn from active service under the operation of the statutes of compulsory retirement for age. First comes Rear Admiral Daniel Lawrence Braine, who completes his 62d year to-morrow, and who falls but a little abort of forty-York city, he was appointed to the navy from Texas, and took part in various engagenents of the fleet on the Mexican coast, in cluding the bombardment and capture of Vera ant includes the command of the Monticello, when she was fitted up by the Union Defence Committee: a participation in the attack on the Sewall's Point battery, the first naval fight of the war; a share in the Hat-teras inlet expedition of 1861, in which he distinguished himself by a vigorous pursuit of the enemy, shelling their retreating infantry and driving off two small steamers which they had with them. As Lieutenant-Commander he North Atlantic squadron, and while in com-mand of the Pequot be took part in both of Admiral Porter's attacks on Fort Fisher. The Pequot was in the first line of the wooden vessels, about three-fourths of a mile only from the fort, and the Admiral commended him in his report for "cool performance of duty" in these engagements. Passing through the other grades in due course he reached that of Rear Admiral about the years ago, and year refore last was put in command of the Brockirn Navy Yard.

Admiral Braine will be succeeded in his

last was put in command of the Brockinn Navy fard.

Admiral Braine will be succeeded in his grade by Commodore John Irwin. Who has been nearly as long in active service, having been appointed a midshipman in 1847; but the command of the Brockin, Navy Yard will go to Capt. Henry Erben, who after to-morrow will be highest in the grade of Captains. Like the retiring hear Admiral, Capt. Erben is a native of New York city.

While it happens that Admiral Braine's retirement is the only one due to age in the line of the may for the pre-ent, sear, a few months later, in the staff, Medical Director Turner, Pay Directors hurray and Abbott, Prof. Hall, and Naval Constructor Mintony will be retired for

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Your per of yester lay is an article entitled "Washington's Triumvirate." in which the writer or reace, was ever clothed with more absolute lead in all matters, cannot allow this statement grave occupe in breaking away from a lawful to pass unchallenged, as we believe that our detention and arrying off a United States offi-triumvirate of Police Commissioners possess to pass unchallenged. as we believe that our much greater power and are far more arbitrary and despotic in the use of it than the District

Commissioners of Columbia. Our Commission was "conceived in sin. and shapen in iniquity." It had its birth while Gov. Robinson was Chief Executive of the State, a man who has always lent a ready ear to the suggestions of his party, who since leaving the State House has spent most of his time in lobbying and pleading for corporations and monopolies before the Legislature. It is a State, and not a city or county commission. although strictly speaking, its functions are of the Commission is peculiar. Its Chairman

although strictly speaking, its functions are confined to the city of Boston. The make-up of the Commission is peculiar. Its Chairman. Whiting, is a pompous an i fussy little man, who, having I sen unsuccessful in business, differt into pointes, and for many years has got a living from bolding office of one kind or mother. The second member. Osborne, had only seen in Boston about three years when appointed, was a lawyer with very little practice, and secured his position through the industry of the country of t

Connecticut's Biggest Trout This Year. MIDDLETOWN, May 17.-The biggest trout taken in Connecticut this season was caught by Fred Messenger in Cranberry Pond, in North Granby, a day or two ago. It was 17 inches long, 13 inches in girth, and weighed 3 pounds and 13 ounces.

Spring Chicken.

"Spring chicken, sir," said the waiter, as he put the haif of a diminutive fewl before a patron of a table d'hair. "It certainly can't be a summer one," remarked the diser, as he disposed of the portion in a single mouth-fut. "One swallow does not make a summer." WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT.

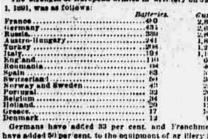
Rear Admiral Gherardi, who reached this port on Saturyday in his family, is one among our naval commanders who is open to the sixth who is ready to give his view supen certain subjects at times. It was on account of his diriognosis cualities that he was increased with the mission in which has been been been been to the Mode San Michael, and he has brought these months, though the part of the control of the c Rear Admiral Gherardi, who reached this port on Saturday in his flagship, is one among

lic. Geo. Pellegrini; in Salva lor. Gen. Ezeta; in Costa Rica, Ger. Rodriquez; in Honduras, Gen. Bogran, in Mexico, Gen. Diux; in Pa. aguay, Gen. Gonzales; and there are still more tenerals in command of other republics with full military power. In tenezuela, Dr. Pataglo is P.e-ident, but he also may as well be called a General. We see the same hing in the Portuguese-American republic. Erazii, of which Gen. dia Fonseca is President. It is largely because Spanish-Americans put their Governments in the hands of military men that they are forever at war, forever fighting in civil wars or in for ign. wars. It is natural, laupnose, that Generals should be of a beliggerent disposition and anxious for military glary. The administration of the civil analrs of a republic should be in the hands of evilians; but the republics of Spanish-America do not realize this lact."

elevated car yesterday afternoon, and when about half way through it be suddenly halted. He did not appear to see anything; his face turned wan; his expression became ghastly. A friend of this who sat in the our and happened to notice him got up from the sent, asked him a question, got no answer, but continued in the two engines of the recovious and by him. In a minute the men recovier in the result and took a blowly back a few lest ered himsell, saluted his triend, and took a sout healed him. He said that he was liable to sitacks of an epiloptoid nature: that he had suddenly become unconscious in the ear; that he seemed to be rushing madly through space; that the passengers looked like flends and monsters, and that he had been in a state of abject terror. Such case are familiar to alientees, but fortunately they are not often exhibited on elevated trains.

"We Jews like republics," said an intelligent Russian Jew in this city. "We are well treated in all the republics of the world. In the republie of France, we enjoy all our rights, and likewise in the republic of Switzerland. In the republic of the United States, we are on political equality with citizens of other races and creeds, and are at no disadvantage in husiness life. The reputite of Mexico projects the Jews, and we are protested in all the republics of South America. In Engand, which is as liberal as a republic, the Jews are under no disabilities, and you have heard of the Jewish Lord Mayors of the city of London. It is despote Governments only that have persecuted the Jews, and Russia is now the only autogratic Government in Europe. We want to see republics established in all the countries of the world, for the Jews feel that they can live safely in any republic." public of the United States, we are on political

European Military Notes. The strength of European armies in artillery on Jan.



have added 50 per cent, to the equipment of ar illery in ammunition stace the war of '70-'71. In Russia a battery of horse artitlery carries 104 bundred weig

tery of horse artillers carries 104 bundred weight of ammunition; in France, 115; in Germany, 119; in highard, only 72.

All Germany's army, including the reservos, will, within a few weeks, be armed with the new rille of 2,8 millimetres calibre and 8:5 pounds weight. The German rille has a magazine with 5 cartridges. The Franch Lebel rille has a calibre of 8 millimetres, a weight of some D possess, and a margarine of Scar-iridges. The Manlicher rise of Austria has a ca thre of 8 millimetres, a weight of Die pounds, and a magasine of 5 cariridges. England's new rife, with its magazine of 8 cartridges, weight some 8 pounds and has a calibre of 7.6 milimetres. In Russia experiments are in prop-reas with rides of small calibra. The Russian army still carries the Berdan ride of 1874. In view of the last experiments at Parma it is probable that Italy will soon have the rife of the smallest calibre; that is, about 65; millimetres. At present she contents herself with the Vetterli model, which has a permanent magazine for five cartridges and a calibre of 10.5 millimetres. the Vetterli model, which has a permanent magnatine for five cartridges and a calibre of 10.5 millimetres. The transfer of the Twenty-second Division of the Ruesian infantry from Nowcord to the Galician frontier is one of a striking series of recent newsements are especially notable because they have taken place in the spring, whereas, without exception, similar transfers have been made by Ruesia only after the fall managures. "It is imperallys," says the Kreuseriung, "to keep the true state of affairs in plain sight, and not to suppress the fact that our neighbors are ever more threatening in their preparations. France, moreover, who has recently provided her dear ally in the East with \$00,000 rifes, has raised her military budget \$10,500,000 for 1802, and has reached thereby the extraordinary military appropriation of \$117,000,000. In March her army is increased by \$24 officers, 7,500 men, and 1,006 hortes. From this new material two new cayalty regiments will be created the courier battalions will be raised to six companies, and the codres of several hetalions will be augmented. After this the regular standing French army will have 26,000 officers, \$17,000 men, 26,800 gendermen, and 128,000 horses, or \$100 more officers, 20,000 more need 45,540 more horses than there are in the German arms." TOLD BY RAILBOAD MEN. Stories Picked Up at a Convention of Train Conductors.

From the Globe-Democra's

ing up again sometimes for a whole hour. Ohe night the engineer concluded to try an axinetiment on the rasoals. He cashed the train stowly back a few lest, so as to slacked all the countings, and then suddenly the ew the lever wide open. The train was a light one and leaned forward like a sleer. One of the borsh had just pulled a pla and grabbed file brake rod to jump from letween the cars when the train started. He was thrown nearly 100 feet, and one leg and one arm were broken but it stopped pulling plas at that station. The father of the boys had had a caim against the company, which was reacted, and the was the company, which was reacted, and the was the method of getting even.

"Moon-thiners gives us some lively times on our runs," said B. N. Roller, a rassaciger conductor on the L. and N. whose home is at Louisville, ky. "I am on what is known as the Knoxville, and the amount of white whisker that is consumed on that run ometimes is quite astenishing. The worst station for entering this class of passengers in Practile, and other points. I have over seen had a quite astenishing, they are to be found at Barbeyville and other points. I have over seen had a real of them drunk and first and in the end sicker and more serry than any one. Understand me, with anything like a Farge percentage of the passengers. But these moonaliners do rithe and they do drink as they ride. All of them drink—young women and old. Their tippie is the wither whiskey they make themselves, it has never been watered. I have never tried it, but I think that one drink a shout; equal to the another of the kind served over a city bar. No, we don't have much trouble with them, we are such as for the monatains. His hat he has won for serty service, the latest he can get. Them into the subset of the control of the kind served over a city bar. No, we don't have much the near the subset in the monatains. His hat he has won for serty service, and the cut of his trousers but his suite. They gure has an a shorting stray on the trouble, as they will

An Artist Fantary at the Tenderlois Club. The Bobemians of the Tenderioin Chub formally opened their new summer garden and closed the big pariors at the club house, 114 West Thirty-second street, last night with a prolonged smoking concert. There was a varied entertalnment, tu which Ventriloquist 4. O. Duncan, Prof. Russell. E. J. Rice. Bernard Reynolds, Leopold Jordan. ell. McGuinness Iveagh, B. A. Abbels, Johany Carroll, Maximiliau Hirsch, and Col. Milliken took part. The ceromony of closing the par-lors occurred at 3 A. M. and they will remain locked for three weeks, while a com-mittee of artists, headed by Waiter McDougall. mittee of artists, headed by Walter alcought, will run riet with plaster, paints, broken pipes, champagne corks, lead penells, pens, thatte coupons, pool tickets, playing cards, ink bottee, old tacks, rusty mails, and ducky horseshoes as play things. There will be a big recoping to introduce to ponular attention a quaint proceeding in which these implements of workmanship will play an altogath; sceentric part. It is promised that sousthing will be revealed that will be fantantic to a degree never seen in town before.

Colebrating Its Fortisth Birthday. The fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church was commemorated with special sermons and addresses in the church resterdar. The services began with an address to the punits of the Sunday school at 10:30 o'clock A. M. by Mr. Frank A. Ferris, formerly the superintendent. At 11 o'clock the pastor, the Rev. Henry T. McEwen, preached a sermon on "The Past, Present and Future of Our Church." In the evening addresses were made by the Rev. R. B. Booth, the Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, the Rev. Telbot Chambers, and the Rev. F. H. Marilpg. Special anniversary services will also be held this evening and to-morrow evening.